

Mountain Ash Sawfly

Pristiphora geniculata (Hartig); Family: Tenthredinidae

Table of Contents

- [Injury](#)
- [Description](#)
- [Life Cycle](#)
- [Management](#)



Young larvae feeding gregariously.
Photo from www.forestryimages.org
Steven Katovich, USDA Forest Service.



Mature larva.
Photo from
www.forestryimages.org
James B. Hanson,
USDA Forest Service.

Injury

The mountain ash sawfly can defoliate a tree in a short time when it is present in large numbers. The European and American mountain ash (*Sorbus aucuparia* and *S. americana*) are the known hosts. Damage can be seen in late June or early July. The larvae feed on the leaves and devour all but the mid-ribs and larger veins.

Description

The larval stage of this wasp causes the damage. At first glance, sawfly larvae resemble caterpillars of moths or butterflies, but sawflies have more pairs of leglike appendages. The young mountain ash sawfly larvae are greenish with black dots down the sides, and with black legs and a head. As they reach maturity, the head and legs become distinctively yellow-orange. The larvae feed gregariously.

The adult sawfly is a stout-shaped wasp, and is yellow with black spots. Pupae are tan to brown, oval in shape, and are found on the ground under the tree.

Life Cycle

In late May or early June adult sawflies emerge from the overwintering cocoons, and the females begin to lay eggs in slits cut into the leaf edges. The tiny larvae begin feeding as soon as they hatch from the eggs, and they increase gradually in size over the next three to four weeks. When the larvae are fully grown, they drop to the ground and spin cocoons. There is usually one generation per year, but at times, a partial second

generation may occur. The larvae feed in groups starting on one or two branches, but soon moving on to others as the food source is depleted.

Management

For small trees, remove by hand, by clipping or pulling off infested leaves.

Where this is not possible, insecticides registered in New York State in 2009 include: carbaryl, insecticidal soap (potassium salts of fatty acids), lambda-cyhalothrin, and spinosad. Application of the insecticide should be made as soon as the first larvae are seen, usually in early to mid-June (448-707 GDD*), PPI (Plant Phenology Index) when cranberry bush or mock orange are flowering. If you had damage this past year, make a note on your calendar to check the trees in June and July of the coming year for the presence of larvae.

Scout weekly in July and August for the possibility of second generation, and if needed treat when larvae appear.

*GDD = Growing Degree Days (Base 50°F). Your local radio station may make this information available, or see this website:

http://www.nrcc.cornell.edu/grass/degreedays/dd_weekly.html

11/1983, Prepared by: Carolyn Klass
Sr. Extension Associate
Department of Entomology
Cornell University
6/2006, Revised by: Carolyn Klass
Updated 12/2009

This publication contains pesticide recommendations. Changes in pesticide regulations occur constantly and human errors are still possible. Some materials mentioned may no longer be available and some uses may no longer be legal. All pesticides distributed, sold or applied in New York State must be registered with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC). Questions concerning the legality and/or registration status for pesticide use in New York State should be directed to the appropriate Cornell Cooperative Extension Specialist or your regional DEC office. *READ THE LABEL BEFORE APPLYING ANY PESTICIDE.*